

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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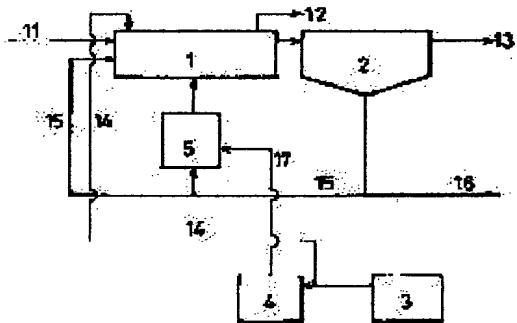
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## (54) SEWAGE TREATMENT

### (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide an oxygen activated sludge method and a device therefor with the equipment cost and treating cost reduced as compared with the conventional oxygen activated sludge treating device, without need for a waste ozone treating equipment, excellent in the quality of the treated water and with the generation of return sludge reduced.

**SOLUTION:** In the oxygen activated sludge method, concd. oxygen gas is supplied to an aeration tank 1, the ozone 17 as the raw material for oxygen from an ozonizer 4 is injected into a part or the whole of the return sludge 15 to ozonate it, and the treated return sludge 15 is not separated from the ozone as the raw material for oxygen after reaction but returned as such to the aerobic treating part of the aeration tank 1.



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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] The sewage disposal approach characterized by returning the aerobic treatment part of an aerator, without separating returned sludge [finishing / this processing] and the oxygen raw material ozone after a reaction after pouring oxygen raw material ozone into the whole quantity thru/or a part of returned sludge and ozonizing it in the oxygen activated-sludge-treatment approach, while supplying high concentration oxygen gas to an aerator.

[Claim 2] The sewage disposal approach characterized by circulating in the latter part of an aerator, without separating this processed mixed liquor and the oxygen raw material ozone after a reaction after taking out the mixed liquor of an aerator, pouring in oxygen raw material ozone at this and ozonizing in an oxygen activated-sludge-treatment method facility, while supplying high concentration oxygen gas to an aerator.

[Claim 3] The sewage disposal approach according to claim 1 or 2 of pouring in oxygen raw material ozone to the amount of sludge in an aerator at a rate of 3-10g and ozone / g-MLSS, and a day.

[Claim 4] The sewage disposal approach given in claim 1 whose oxygen raw material ozone is ozone content oxygen gas which high concentration oxygen gas was processed [oxygen gas] with the ozonizer, and made ozone generate thru/or any 1 term of 3.

[Claim 5] The oxygen activated sludge process equipment which enables feeding of oxygen raw material ozone to this mixer while shunting a part of returned sludge toward the path of the returned sludge from a means to supply high concentration oxygen gas to an aerator, and a setting tank to an aerator, in the activated sludge process equipment by high concentration oxygen gas aeration and forming the bypass to an ozone mixer, and is characterized by this mixture whole quantity enabling it to feed into an aerator while mixing and processing returned sludge and oxygen raw material ozone here.

[Claim 6] The oxygen activated sludge process equipment characterized by taking out the mixed liquor of a means to supply high concentration oxygen gas to an aerator, and an aerator, in the activated sludge process equipment by high concentration oxygen gas aeration, forming the ozone mixer for mixing oxygen raw material ozone to this, and enabling it to insert the mixture whole quantity in this mixer in an aerator.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the new sewage disposal approach which reduces the power for the oxygen dissolution while reducing generating of excess sludge by supplying an aerator, without pouring in and ozonizing oxygen raw material ozone to the mixed liquor or returned sludge of an aerator of an oxygen activated-sludge-treatment facility, and subsequently dissociating with the oxygen raw material ozone after reacting these processing object.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the activated-sludge-treatment approach has been widely used for the approach of processing sanitary sewage, such as a domestic waste and industrial waste water. It is high concentration oxygen gas (in this invention) especially as aeration gas, pure oxygen gas or an oxygen content says gas, such as oxygen enrichment air of 50 capacity %, at least. Oxygen activated sludge treatment to be used (in this invention, the activated-sludge-treatment method using high concentration oxygen gas is said.) If an approach shows an example, as shown in drawing 4, it will be performed using the high concentration oxygen gas from the equipment which generates high concentration oxygen gas by the flow which carries out aeration of the influent to MLSS in the sealed aerator. This approach can be processed also in the high BOD waste water made difficult by the activated-sludge-treatment approach by the usual air aeration, such as industrial waste water and nightsoil treatment. The high-speed processing by the high oxygen dissolution rate, the high dissolution oxygen density (DO), and high MLSS is possible. Moreover, DO can maintain highly and the water quality of miniaturization, energy saving, and treated water is being widely adopted also in the field of not only industrial waste water but a domestic waste from the place which has the description which was excellent in many --- consumption power is small, the sedimentation nature of sludge is still better, and there are few yields of excess sludge.

[0003] The excess sludge generated in large quantities by waste water treatment has much moisture content, the processing is difficult to dry, conventionally, although abandonment disposal of such excess sludge has been carried out, reservation of the disposal field becomes difficult and reduction-ization of excess sludge is posing a serious problem in recent years. For this reason, although these approaches need to form the anaerobic digester other than aerobic treatment equipment or aerobic digestion equipment of treated water although the anaerobic digestion process and the aerobic digestion method are generally performed, and about 50% of sludge is digested and disassembled as a result as a reduction-ized method of sludge, the remaining digested sludge is in the condition which is impossible for the processing beyond this and must be discarded. Although there are proposals (JP,57-19719,B, JP,59-105897,A, JP,59-112899,A, JP,2-222798,A, etc.) of ozone decomposing and BOD-izing sludge, a lot of ozone is required to BOD-ize sludge completely, and it is an economical very difficult problem.

[0004] Moreover, some active sludge of aerobic treatment is drawn out, and it ozonizes, after carrying out souring processing of this drawing sludge, and there is a proposal of the sewage treatment method (JP,7-88495,A) which feeds and carries out aerobic treatment of this ozonation sludge to an aerobic treatment system. According to this approach, the opinion which can control generating of excess sludge and may be able to be substantially made into zero (the yield of excess sludge is 0 at an example) is made, but it is too impossible in prolonged operation. Furthermore, in this process, it has the problem that the water quality of treated water deteriorates, and cannot be called a still perfect approach. Also in the oxygen activated sludge treatment made for there to be few yields of excess sludge on the other hand, as compared with the aerobic treatment approach

according [ the yield ] to air aeration, an yield is still large only by saying [ being few ], and the reduction-ization is posing a serious problem.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] To the conventional oxygen activated sludge process equipment, facility cost and processing cost of this invention are cheap, its waste ozonation facility is unnecessary, and the water quality of treated water is excellent, and it aims at development of the oxygen activated-sludge-treatment approach which can reduce the yield of returned sludge.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention [1] In the oxygen activated-sludge-treatment approach, while supplying high concentration oxygen gas to an aerator After pouring oxygen raw material ozone into the whole quantity thru/or a part of returned sludge and ozonizing it, The sewage disposal approach characterized by returning the aerobic treatment part of an aerator, without separating returned sludge [ finishing / this processing ] and the oxygen raw material ozone after a reaction [2] In an oxygen activated-sludge-treatment method facility While supplying high concentration oxygen gas to an aerator, the mixed liquor of an aerator is taken out. The sewage disposal approach characterized by circulating in the latter part of an aerator, without separating this processed mixed liquor and the oxygen raw material ozone after a reaction after pouring in and ozonizing oxygen raw material ozone to this, [3] The above [1] which pours in oxygen raw material ozone to the amount of sludge in an aerator at a rate of 3-10g and ozone / g-MLSS, and a day, or the sewage disposal approach given in [2], [4] The above [1] whose oxygen raw material ozone is ozone content oxygen gas which high concentration oxygen gas was processed [ oxygen gas ] with the ozonizer, and made ozone generate thru/or the sewage disposal approach given in either of [3], [5] While shunting a part of returned sludge toward the path of the returned sludge from a means to supply high concentration oxygen gas to an aerator, and a setting tank to an aerator, in the activated sludge process equipment by high concentration oxygen gas aeration and forming the bypass to an ozone mixer Enable feeding of oxygen raw material ozone to this mixer, and returned sludge and oxygen raw material ozone are mixed here. The oxygen activated sludge process equipment characterized by this mixture whole quantity enabling it to feed into an aerator while processing, and [6] In the activated sludge process equipment by high concentration oxygen gas aeration The mixed liquor of a means to supply high concentration oxygen gas to an aerator, and an aerator is taken out. The ozone mixer for mixing oxygen raw material ozone was formed in this, and the above-mentioned purpose was attained by developing the oxygen activated sludge process equipment characterized by enabling it to insert the mixture whole quantity in this mixer in an aerator.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention] the oxygen raw material ozone used in this invention -- an air liquefaction decollector or PSA (pressure swing ADOSOPUSHON) -- the high concentration oxygen gas obtained by law etc. is supplied to an ozonizer, and the ozone content high concentration oxygen gas which made a part of oxygen convert into ozone here is said. The oxygen density of high concentration oxygen gas is at least 50 capacity % or more than it. In this case, although ozonation effectiveness has an oxygen content more as desirable as high concentration since it becomes high and aerobic treatment also becomes easy, it is [ that what is necessary is just 80 capacity % preferably ] desirable to use the gas of the best conditions of cost performance by relation with the oxygen generator to be used more than 50 capacity %. There is no limit especially in the concentration of the ozone in oxygen raw material ozone. In this case, although it cannot generally limit since the amount of oxygen gas to be used changes with the BOD contents and quantity of water to be treated of influent, it is required to make it become the amount of ozone of 3-10g and ozone / g-MLSS, and a day to the amount of sludge in an aerator. if ozone conversion efficiency is taken into consideration -- an ozone content -- 50-200g/Nm<sup>3</sup> (2.5 to 10 capacity %) -- desirable -- 80-150g/Nm<sup>3</sup> -- it is desirable to consider as the high concentration oxygen gas which carries out extent (4.0^7.5 capacity %) content. In addition, since the oxygen gas which BOD processing of the inflow sanitary sewage needs as the ozone in oxygen raw material ozone is this concentration cannot be provided, an insufficiency needs to put side by side a means to supply a direct aerator.

[0008] If it is the aerobic water treating unit which consists of the so-called Unox process which carries out aerobic activated sludge treatment as an oxygen activated-sludge-treatment method which applies ozonation of this invention using high concentration oxygen gas or the oxygen generator which, in addition to this, uses high concentration oxygen gas as aeration gas, a sealing type aerator, a sludge setting tank, a sludge circulation system, etc., especially the format of the equipment will not be asked. The content of BOD of the inflow sanitary sewage, quantity of water to be treated, the MLSS concentration in an aerator, the oxygen supply per processing

BOD, and many of other conditions can be performed according to the oxygen activated-sludge-treatment method which uses conventional high concentration oxygen gas.

[0009] This invention is concretely explained with reference to a drawing below. It has the gaseous-phase section in the condition of having been intercepted with atmospheric air in the usual oxygen activated-sludge-treatment approach as shown in drawing 3. To the aerator 1 which has a means for it to be loose, and to enable stirring of mixed liquor, and to contact the gas and the mixed liquor of this gaseous-phase section The high concentration oxygen gas 14 from the returned sludge 15 and the oxygen generator 3 from the inflow sanitary sewage 11 and a setting tank 2 is supplied, mixed liquor and the oxygen content gas of the gaseous-phase section are contacted here, and aerobic treatment is performed. Since the gas of the gaseous-phase section of an aerator 1 reduces an oxygen density gradually by aerobic treatment, it is discharged as exhaust gas 12 from the aerator latter part, and it maintains the oxygen density of the gaseous-phase section. The mixed liquor [ finishing / processing ] by which aerobic treatment was carried out may be divided into treated water 13 and sludge in a setting tank 2, BOD etc. may fall, and DO may also make treated water 13 high enough flow into a river etc. as it is. Some separated sludge is returned to an aerator 1 as returned sludge 15, and the remainder is discarded out of a system as excess sludge 16.

[0010] Invention of the 1st of this invention ozonizes by contacting a part or all of returned sludge 15 from a setting tank 2 to an aerator 1 in oxygen raw material ozone 17 in the ozone mixer 5 formed in the middle, as shown in drawing 1. In addition, the contact process (ozone art) of oxygen raw material ozone and returned sludge is not specified, but should just take how oxygen raw material ozone can contact returned sludge well, for example, the approach of adopting the approach and static mixer which are supplied into piping by the injector method. The high concentration oxygen gas which generated this oxygen raw material ozone 17 in the oxygen generator 3 makes a part of content oxygen convert into ozone in an ozonizer 4, the ozone mixer 5 is supplied, and it is mixed with returned sludge 15 here. The returned sludge and the unreacted raw gas which were processed here are supplied to an aerator 1, without dissociating, and perform the usual oxygen activated sludge treatment here. For this reason, ozonolysis equipment is unnecessary after an ozone mixer.

[0011] As shown in drawing 2, invention of the 2nd of this invention takes out the mixed liquor 18 of an aerator 1, pours in oxygen raw material ozone 17 at mixed liquor using the same ozone mixer as the above, and is oxygen activated sludge treatment which circulates through the circulation mixed liquor 19 in the latter part of an aerator 1, without separating this mixed liquor and unreacted oxygen raw material ozone after processing, and carries out aerobic treatment.

[0012] The important thing in this invention is returning the whole to an aerator as it is, without vapor-liquid dissociating, and using excessive high concentration oxygen gas for the oxygen gas for aerobic treatment, after processing sludge or mixed liquor for oxygen raw material ozone. While reducing the yield of excess sludge sharply by [ which write ] carrying out, the activity of sludge will be raised by an ozone processor being also unnecessary and raising DO in returned sludge. Furthermore, since the dissolved oxygen concentration in returned sludge thru/or circulation mixed liquor increased by supplying oxygen raw material ozone to an ozone mixer, it became possible to reduce the aeration power needed in order to obtain the dissolution acid quantum.

[0013]

[Example] The volume 12 l. x3 step was used as an aerator, and the oxygen activated sludge process equipment which can circulate through returned sludge from a settling tank was used. Processing conditions are as follows. Influent throughput: 346l./day The amount of returned sludge : 100l./day Class of influent: Domestic sewage Water quality of influent: BOD 185mg (average)/l.

: SS 82mg (average)/l.

Use oxygen : PSA 90 capacity % experimental result : The average on lapsed-days the 92nd is shown.

[0014] (Example 1) Using the oxygen activated-sludge-treatment experimental device of a format as shown in drawing 1, the whole quantity of the returned sludge from a setting tank was mixed with oxygen raw material ozone with the ozone mixer, and the equipment through which it was made to circulate to an aerator was used.

(Example 2) Using the oxygen activated-sludge-treatment experimental device of a format as shown in drawing 2, the mixed liquor of the 3rd step of aerator was pulled out to the ozone mixer at a rate of 80l./day, and it mixed with oxygen raw material ozone, and returned to the 3rd step of an aerator again.

(Example 1 of a comparison) High concentration oxygen gas was used for aerobic treatment using the oxygen activated-sludge-treatment experimental device as shown in drawing 4, without using oxygen raw material ozone. These results are shown in Table 1.

[0015]

[Table 1]

	返送汚泥の オゾン化方法	混合液 のオゾン化方法	従来技術
オゾン注入箇所	返送汚泥	曝気槽3段目の 循環混合液	オゾン 使用せず
循環混合液 リットル／日	--	80	--
オゾン注入率 g／日	0.75	0.75	--
MLSS mg／リットル	4120	4050	3800
処理水質			
BOD mg／リットル	4.8	4.9	5.6
SS mg／リットル	5.7	8.5	6.5
余剰汚泥生成量 g／日	23	25	37
酸素供給量 g／日	75.5	80.0	74.5
循環混合液中酸素量 g／日	--	17.0	--
返送汚泥中酸素量 g／日	21.3	--	--
曝気動力の削減量 %	28.2	21.3	--

(注) 循環混合液及び返送汚泥中の酸素量は溶存酸素濃度測定値より計算した。

## [0016]

[Effect of the Invention] This invention is oxygen activated sludge treatment to which processing reduces the yield of difficult excess sludge sharply about the oxygen active sludge approach which uses high concentration oxygen gas, and the equipment for it. In order to use high concentration oxygen gas as a raw material of ozone in this invention, the conversion efficiency to ozone is very high. Moreover, since the whole quantity which processed circulation sludge or mixed liquor for oxygen raw material ozone in the ozone mixer 5 is supplied to an aerator and aerobic treatment is again carried out here, The ozonolysis equipment for the discharge prevention to the atmospheric air of ozone is also unnecessary, and the unreacted oxygen raw material ozone used as aeration gas is also the aerobic treatment approach which the power for the oxygen dissolution in an aerator can also be large, and can be reduced as compared with air since it is high concentration oxygen gas.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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**[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

**[Drawing 1]** An example of the flow of the oxygen activated sludge process equipment of a format which pours oxygen raw material ozone into returned sludge.

**[Drawing 2]** An example of the flow of an oxygen activated sludge process equipment which pours oxygen raw material ozone into the mixed liquor circulation line of the aerator latter part.

**[Drawing 3]** An example of the flow of the activated sludge process equipment which uses conventional high concentration oxygen gas.

**[Description of Notations]**

1 Aerator

2 Setting Tank

3 Oxygen Generator

4 Ozonator

5 Ozone Mixer

11 Inflow Sanitary Sewage

12 Exhaust Gas

13 Treated Water

14 High Concentration Oxygen Gas

15 Returned Sludge

16 Excess Sludge

17 Oxygen Raw Material Ozone

18 Mixed Liquor

19 Mixture of Ozonized Mixed Liquor and Unreacted Oxygen Raw Material Ozone

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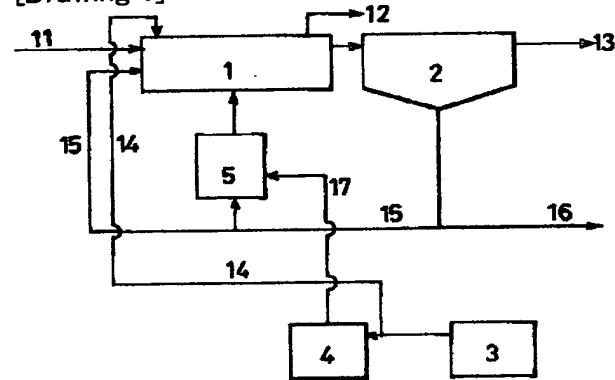
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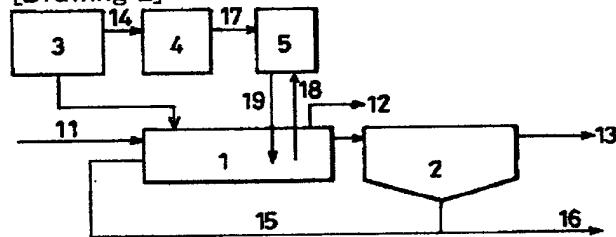
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## DRAWINGS

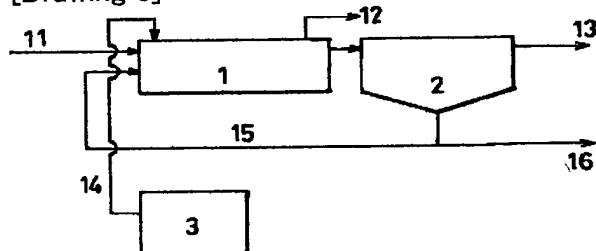
## [Drawing 1]



## [Drawing 2]



## [Drawing 3]



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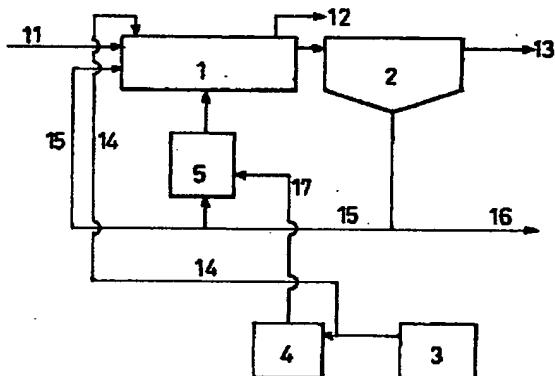
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(54)【発明の名称】 汚水処理方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 従来の酸素活性汚泥処理装置に対し、設備コスト及び処理コストが安く、廃オゾン処理設備が不要であり、処理水の水質が優れており、返送汚泥の発生量を削減可能な酸素活性汚泥処理方法及びそのための装置の提供。

【解決手段】 酸素活性汚泥処理方法において、高濃度酸素ガスを曝気槽1に供給すると共に、オゾナイザー4からの酸素原料オゾン17を返送汚泥15の全量ないし一部に注入しオゾン処理した後、該処理済の返送汚泥15と反応後の酸素原料オゾンとを分離することなく曝気槽1の好気性処理部分に返送することを特徴とする汚水処理方法及びそのための装置。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 酸素活性汚泥処理方法において、高濃度酸素ガスを曝気槽に供給すると共に、酸素原料オゾンを返送汚泥の全量ないし一部に注入しオゾン処理した後、該処理済の返送汚泥と反応後の酸素原料オゾンとを分離することなく曝気槽の好気性処理部分に返送することを特徴とする汚水処理方法。

【請求項2】 酸素活性汚泥処理法設備において、高濃度酸素ガスを曝気槽に供給すると共に、曝気槽の混合液を取り出し、これに酸素原料オゾンを注入し、オゾン処理した後、該処理済混合液と反応後の酸素原料オゾンとを分離することなく曝気槽の後段に循環することを特徴とする汚水処理方法。

【請求項3】 酸素原料オゾンを、曝気槽内汚泥量に対し、3~10g・オゾン/g・MLSS・日の割合で注入する請求項1または2に記載の汚水処理方法。

【請求項4】 酸素原料オゾンが、高濃度酸素ガスをオゾナイザーにより処理してオゾンを生成させたオゾン含有酸素ガスである請求項1ないし3のいずれか1項に記載の汚水処理方法。

【請求項5】 高濃度酸素ガス曝気による活性汚泥処理装置において、高濃度酸素ガスを曝気槽に供給する手段及び沈殿槽から曝気槽への返送汚泥の経路に、返送汚泥の一部を分流し、オゾン混合器へのバイパスを設けると共に、該混合器へ酸素原料オゾンを送入可能とし、ここで返送汚泥と酸素原料オゾンを混合、処理すると共にこの混合物全量が曝気槽に投入できるようにしたことを特徴とする酸素活性汚泥処理装置。

【請求項6】 高濃度酸素ガス曝気による活性汚泥処理装置において、高濃度酸素ガスを曝気槽に供給する手段及び曝気槽の混合液を取り出し、これに酸素原料オゾンを混合するためのオゾン混合器を設け、該混合器における混合物全量を曝気槽に挿入できるようにしたことを特徴とする酸素活性汚泥処理装置。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、酸素活性汚泥処理設備の曝気槽の混合液または返送汚泥に対し、酸素原料オゾンを注入してオゾン処理し、次いでこれら処理物を反応後の酸素原料オゾンと分離することなく曝気槽に供給することにより、余剰汚泥の発生を削減すると共に酸素溶解のための動力を削減する新規な汚水処理方法に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、生活廃水、産業廃水などの汚水を処理する方法に、活性汚泥処理方法が広く使用されてきた。特に曝気ガスとして高濃度酸素ガス（本発明においては、純酸素ガスまたは酸素含有量が少なくとも50容積%の酸素富化空気などのガスを言う。）を用いる酸素活性汚泥処理（本発明においては、高濃度酸素ガスを用

いる活性汚泥処理法を言う。）方法は、一例を示せば図4に示すように、高濃度酸素ガスを発生する装置からの高濃度酸素ガスを用い、密閉された曝気槽においてMLSと流入水を曝気するフローで行われる。この方法は産業廃水、し尿処理などの通常の空気曝気による活性汚泥処理方法では困難とされている高BOD廃水においても処理が可能であり、高い酸素溶解速度、高溶解酸素濃度（DO）、高MLSによる高速処理が可能であり、またコンパクト化、省エネ化、処理水の水質がDOが高く維持でき、消費動力が小さい、さらには汚泥の沈降性が良く、余剰汚泥の発生量が少ないなど、多くの優れた特徴を有するところから、産業廃水のみならず、生活廃水の分野においても広く採用されつつある。

【0003】廃水処理により大量に発生する余剰汚泥は、含水量が多くその処理は乾燥することが困難であり、従来はこのような余剰汚泥は投棄処分されてきたが、近年はその処分場の確保が困難となり、余剰汚泥の減容化が切実な問題となってきた。このため、汚泥の減容化法として、嫌気性消化法や好気性消化法が一般に行われているが、これらの処理法は処理水の好気性処理装置とは別の嫌気性消化装置あるいは好気性消化装置を設ける必要があり、その結果汚泥の50%程度が消化、分解されるが残りの消化汚泥はこれ以上の処理は不可能で廃棄せざるを得ない状態である。汚泥をオゾンにより分解してBOD化することの提案（特公昭57-19719号公報、特開昭59-105897号公報、特開昭59-112899号公報、特開平2-222798号公報など）があるが、汚泥を完全にBOD化するには大量のオゾンが必要であり、経済的に極めて困難な問題である。

【0004】また好気性処理の活性汚泥の一部を引き抜き、この引き抜き汚泥を酸発酵処理した後、オゾン処理し、このオゾン処理汚泥を好気性処理系に送入して好気性処理する廃水処理法（特開平7-88495号公報）の提案がある。この方法によると余剰汚泥の発生は抑制でき、実質的にゼロとすることができます（実施例では余剰汚泥の発生量が0）との主張がなされているが、やはり長期間の運転の場合には無理なことである。更に該プロセスでは処理水の水質が悪化するという問題を有しており、まだ完全な方法ということはできない。一方、余剰汚泥の発生量が少ないとされている酸素活性汚泥処理においても、その発生量が空気曝気による好気性処理方法に比して少ないというだけで発生量はまだ大きく、その減容化は切実な問題となってきた。

## 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、従来の酸素活性汚泥処理装置に対し、設備コスト及び処理コストが安く、廃オゾン処理設備が不要であり、処理水の水質が優れており、返送汚泥の発生量を削減可能な酸素活性汚泥処理方法の開発を目的とする。

## 【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、[1] 酸素活性汚泥処理方法において、高濃度酸素ガスを曝気槽に供給すると共に、酸素原料オゾンを返送汚泥の全量ないし一部を注入しオゾン処理した後、該処理済の返送汚泥と反応後の酸素原料オゾンとを分離することなく曝気槽の好気性処理部分に返送することを特徴とする汚水処理方法、[2] 酸素活性汚泥処理法設備において、高濃度酸素ガスを曝気槽に供給すると共に、曝気槽の混合液を取り出し、これに酸素原料オゾンを注入し、オゾン処理した後、該処理済混合液と反応後の酸素原料オゾンとを分離することなく曝気槽の後段に循環することを特徴とする汚水処理方法、[3] 酸素原料オゾンを、曝気槽内汚泥量に対し、3～10g・オゾン/g・MLSS・日の割合で注入する前記[1]または[2]に記載の汚水処理方法、[4] 酸素原料オゾンが、高濃度酸素ガスをオゾナイザーにより処理してオゾンを生成させたオゾン含有酸素ガスである前記[1]ないし[3]のいずれかに記載の汚水処理方法、[5] 高濃度酸素ガス曝気による活性汚泥処理装置において、高濃度酸素ガスを曝気槽に供給する手段及び沈殿槽から曝気槽への返送汚泥の経路に、返送汚泥の一部を分流し、オゾン混合器へのバイパスを設けると共に、該混合器へ酸素原料オゾンを送入可能とし、ここで返送汚泥と酸素原料オゾンを混合、処理すると共にこの混合物全量が曝気槽に送入できるようにしたことを特徴とする酸素活性汚泥処理装置、及び[6] 高濃度酸素ガス曝気による活性汚泥処理装置において、高濃度酸素ガスを曝気槽に供給する手段及び曝気槽の混合液を取り出し、これに酸素原料オゾンを混合するためのオゾン混合器を設け、該混合器における混合物全量を曝気槽に挿入できるようにしたことを特徴とする酸素活性汚泥処理装置、を開発することにより上記の目的を達成した。

## 【0007】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明において使用する酸素原料オゾンとは、空気液化分離装置またはPSA(プレッシャー シングル アドソーブション)法などにより得られる高濃度酸素ガスをオゾナイザーに供給し、ここで酸素の一部をオゾンに転化させたオゾン含有高濃度酸素ガスを言う。高濃度酸素ガスの酸素濃度は少なくとも50容量%、あるいはそれ以上である。この場合、酸素含有量がより高濃度程オゾン化効率が高くなり、また好気性処理も容易になるので好ましいが、50容量%以上、好ましくは80容量%であれば良く、使用する酸素発生装置との関係でコストパフォーマンスの最も良い条件のガスを使用することが好ましい。酸素原料オゾン中のオゾンの濃度には特に制限がない。この場合使用する酸素ガス量が流入水のBOD含有量や処理水量により変化するので一概に限定できないが、曝気槽内の汚泥量に対し、3～10g・オゾン/g・MLSS・日のオゾン量にな

るようになることが必要である。オゾン転化効率を考慮するとオゾン含有量が50～200g/Nm<sup>3</sup>(2.5～10容量%)、好ましくは80～150g/Nm<sup>3</sup>(4.0～7.5容量%)程度含有する高濃度酸素ガスとすることが好ましい。なお酸素原料オゾン中のオゾンがこの濃度であると流入汚水のBOD処理が必要とする酸素ガスを貯うことができないので、不足分は直接曝気槽に供給する手段を併設しておくことが必要である。

【0008】本発明のオゾン処理を適用する酸素活性汚泥処理法としては、高濃度酸素ガスを使用して好気性活性汚泥処理するいわゆるユノックス法あるいはその他高濃度酸素ガスを曝気ガスとして使用する、酸素発生装置、密閉タイプの曝気槽、汚泥沈殿槽、汚泥循環装置などからなる好気性水処理装置であれば特にその装置の形式は問わない。流入汚水のBODの含有量、処理水量、曝気槽内のMLSS濃度、処理BOD当たりの酸素供給量、その他の多くの条件は従来の高濃度酸素ガスを使用する酸素活性汚泥処理法に準じて行うことができる。

【0009】以下本発明を図面を参照して具体的に説明する。通常の酸素活性汚泥処理方法においては、図3に示すように大気と遮断された状態の気相部を有し、混合液をゆるく攪拌可能としつつ該気相部のガスと混合液とを接触させる手段を有する曝気槽1に、流入汚水11、沈殿槽2からの返送汚泥15及び酸素発生装置3からの高濃度酸素ガス14が供給され、ここで混合液と気相部の酸素含有ガスとを接触させ、好気性処理を行う。曝気槽1の気相部のガスは、好気性処理により徐々に酸素濃度を低下させて曝気槽後段から排ガス12として排出され、気相部の酸素濃度を維持する。好気性処理された処理済の混合液は沈殿槽2において処理水13と汚泥に分離され、BODなどが低下し、DOも十分に高い処理水13はそのまま河川などに流出させても良い。分離した汚泥の一部は返送汚泥15として曝気槽1に返送され、残りは余剰汚泥16として系外に廃棄される。

【0010】本発明の第1の発明は、図1に示すように沈殿槽2から曝気槽1への返送汚泥15の一部または全部を、その途中に設けたオゾン混合器5において酸素原料オゾン17と接触させ、オゾン処理を行う。なお酸素原料オゾンと返送汚泥の接触法(オゾン処理方法)は特定されておらず、返送汚泥と酸素原料オゾンが良好に接触できる方法、例えばインジェクター方式で配管中に供給する方法やスタティックミキサーを採用するなどの方法をとれば良い。この酸素原料オゾン17は、酸素発生装置3において発生した高濃度酸素ガスは、オゾナイザー4において含有酸素の一部をオゾンに転化させ、オゾン混合器5に供給され、ここで返送汚泥15と混合される。ここで処理された返送汚泥及び未反応の処理ガスは分離されることなく曝気槽1に供給され、ここで通常の酸素活性汚泥処理を行う。このためオゾン混合器の後にオゾン分解装置は不要である。

【0011】本発明の第2の発明は、図2に示すように、曝気槽1の混合液1'を取り出し、前記と同様なオゾン混合器を用いて混合液に酸素原料オゾン17'を注入し、処理した後該混合液と未反応の酸素原料オゾンとを分離することなくその循環混合液19'を曝気槽1の後段に循環し、好気性処理をする酸素活性汚泥処理である。

【0012】本発明において重要なことは、汚泥または混合液を酸素原料オゾンで処理した後、気液の分離することなくこのまま全体を曝気槽に戻し、余分の高濃度酸素ガスを好気性処理用の酸素ガスに使用することである。かくすることにより余剰汚泥の発生量を大幅に削減\*

流入水処理量： 346リットル/日  
返送汚泥量： 100リットル/日  
流入水の種類： 家庭下水  
流入水の水質： BOD 185mg/リットル(平均)  
: SS 82mg/リットル(平均)  
使用酸素 : PSA 90容量%  
実験結果 : 経過日数92日の平均値を示す。

【0014】(実施例1) 図1に示すような形式の酸素活性汚泥処理実験装置を用い、沈殿槽からの返送汚泥の全量を酸素原料オゾンとオゾン混合器で混合し、曝気槽に循環するようにした装置を用いた。

(実施例2) 図2に示すような形式の酸素活性汚泥処理実験装置を用い、曝気槽3段目の混合液を80リットル/日の割合でオゾン混合器に引き出し、酸素原料オゾン※

\*すると共に、オゾン処理装置も不要であり、返送汚泥中のDOを高めることにより汚泥の活性を高めることとなる。更に酸素原料オゾンをオゾン混合器に供給することで返送汚泥ないし循環混合液中の溶存酸素濃度が高まるため、その溶解酸素量を得るために必要とする曝気動力を削減することが可能となった。

## 【0013】

【実施例】曝気槽として容積12リットル×3段を使用し、沈降槽から返送汚泥を循環できる酸素活性汚泥処理装置を使用した。処理条件は下記の通り、

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素活性汚泥方法及びそのための装置に関し、処理が困難となっている余剰汚泥の発生量を大幅に削減する酸素活性汚泥処理である。本発明においては、オゾンの原料として高濃度酸素ガスを用いるためオゾンへの転化効率が極めて高く、また循環汚泥あるいは混合液をオゾン混合器5において酸素原料オゾンで処理したその全量が曝気槽に供給され、ここで再び好気性処理されるため、オゾンの大気への排出防止のためのオゾン分解装置も不要であり、また曝気ガスとして使用する未反応の酸素原料オゾンも空気に比して高濃度酸素ガスであるので曝気槽における酸素溶解のための動力も大きく低減可能な好気性処理方法である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】返送汚泥に酸素原料オゾンを注入する形式の酸素活性汚泥処理装置のフローの一例。

【図2】曝気槽後段の混合液循環ラインに酸素原料オゾンを注入する酸素活性汚泥処理装置のフローの一例。

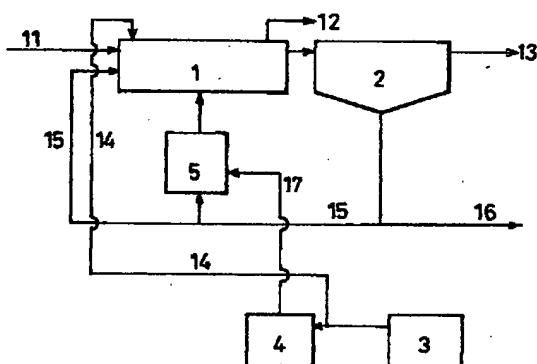
【図3】従来の高濃度酸素ガスを使用する活性汚泥処理\*

\* 装置のフローの一例。

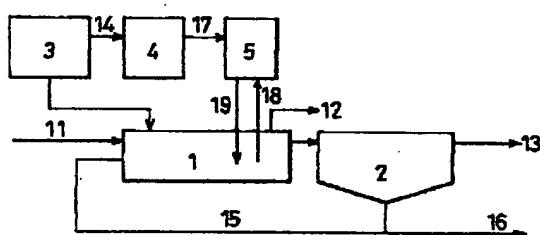
【符号の説明】

1	曝気槽
2	沈殿槽
3	酸素発生装置
4	オゾン発生器
5	オゾン混合器
11	流入汚水
12	排ガス
13	処理水
14	高濃度酸素ガス
15	返送汚泥
16	余剰汚泥
17	酸素原料オゾン
18	混合液
19	オゾン処理済混合液と未反応酸素原料オゾンの混合物

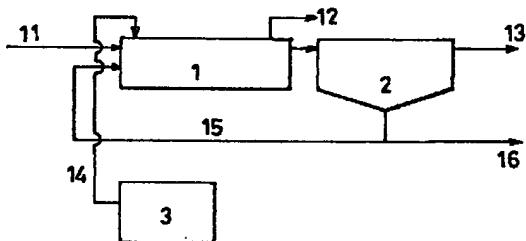
【図 1】



【図 2】



【図 3】



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